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09/619,179	07/19/2000	Dimitri Kanevsky	YO999-468	1031

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EXAMINER

CHUONG, TRUC T

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2179

DATE MAILED: 10/19/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No. 09/619,179	Applicant(s) KANEVSKY ET AL.
Examiner Truc T. Chuong	Art Unit 2179

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 August 2006.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 44-47, 49, 51-53 and 63-71 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 44-47, 49, 51-53 and 63-71 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 - 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This communication is responsive to an amendment filed 08/08/06.

Claims 44-47, 49, 51-53, and 63-71 are pending in this application. Claims 44, 63, and 71 are independent claims. This rejection is made final.

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. Claims 44-47, 51-53, and 63-71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Odam et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,825,360) in view of Coulombe et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,561,753).

As to claim 44, Odam teaches a method for automatic control of window overlap comprising:

automatically determining priorities of each window of a plurality of overlapping windows displayed on a graphical user interface (overlapping windows are defined by the predetermine criteria, the window having the highest priority being positioned in the visual foreground of the workspace, e.g., col. 3 lines 10-30, col. 6 lines 16-22, and figs. 3, 9-12), and automatically arranging said plurality of windows to overlap one another in order of said priority on said graphical user interface (e.g., col. 3 lines 10-30, col. 6 lines 16-22, col. 7 lines 1-11, and figs. 3, 9-12). Odam also teaches that a logical overlap which means there is a critical area of each window that the user does not want to be obstructed, it could be an ID, name, title, topic, etc. of the displayed window (The priority number is initially assigned to each window according

Art Unit: 2179

to some predefined criteria, e.g. the relative time of each window's creation, a user's particular preference, the relative importance of each window, and the like, e.g., col. 7 lines 6-10, and col. 16 lines 11-19); therefore, Odam inherently teaches wherein said window priority is derived from a topic of each window of said plurality of windows. However, Odam still does not teach the topic of the window is determined by a frequency of occurrence of at least one keyword in the window, and the priority of the topic is determined based on a number of times a window having the topic is accessed. Coulombe teaches this relocation of selectable graphical objects provides an optimal arrangement facilitating efficient user interaction with the data processing system by relocating groups of selectable graphical objects in locations consistent with a predetermined frequency of access criterion, duration of access criterion or other similar priority determinations (Coulombe, e.g., Abstract, col. 2 lines 32-45). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the priority windows of Odam based on the frequency access priority determination of Coulombe to provide a convenient way of enhancing user efficiency in locating and accessing applications (Coulombe, e.g., Abstract).

As to dependent claim 45, Odam teaches the method further comprising:

automatically sizing said windows on said graphical user interface according to said priority (e.g., col. 3 lines 10-30, col. 6 lines 16-22, and figs. 3, 9-12).

As to dependent claim 46, Odam teaches the method further comprising:

automatically positioning said windows on said graphical user interface according to said priority (e.g., col. 3 lines 10-30, col. 6 lines 16-22, and figs. 3, 9-12).

Art Unit: 2179

As to dependent claim 47, Odam teaches the method wherein said windows are automatically re-arranged only when a redrawing function is selected by a user (redraw function, e.g., col. 8 lines 20-41).

As to dependent claim 51, Odam teaches the method wherein the contents of said window is determined by a content label assigned by a user (e.g., col. 7 lines 1-10).

As to dependent claims 52-53, Odam in view of Coulombe teaches the method further comprising:

automatically re-arranging windows so that said windows overlap one another in order of said priority on said graphical user interface (see claim 44 above); although, the modified Odam does not clearly teach re-arranging icons so that icons overlap one another in said task bar on the GUI, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the similar technique as applied to the windows with priority that has clearly mentioned in the priority windows of modified Odam above for easily to keep track of the concurrency between the displayed windows and the related icons on the taskbar.

As to claim 63, Odam in view of Coulombe teaches the method of automatic control of window overlap based on a user's history of window user, comprising:

automatically determining a priority of each window of a plurality of overlapping windows displayed on a graphical user interface (overlapping windows are defined by the predetermine criteria, the window having the highest priority being positioned in the visual foreground of the workspace, e.g., col. 3 lines 10-30, col. 6 lines 16-22, and figs. 3, 9-12), wherein said priority is derived from an amount of time during which scrolling is performed on a window, wherein said scrolling includes dragging contents of a window to reveal additional

Art Unit: 2179

contents {Odam in view of Coulombe teaches predetermined frequency of access of the application to determine the priority for that window application, and Coulombe also teaches that the user can interact with viewing applications by moving/dragging/dropping or scrolling (scroll bar 78 of fig. 3); therefore, Odam in view of Coulombe inherently teaches this feature. If Odam in view of Coulombe does not clearly teach this feature, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the similar technique the performance/scrolling/browsing against the application/window to determine the priority of that application/window as applied to the windows with priority that has clearly mentioned in the priority windows of Odam in view of Coulombe above for bring the most working/using window upfront to ease the user when working with the multiple opened windows}; and

automatically arranging said plurality of windows to overlap one another in order of said priority on said graphical user interface (e.g., col. 3 lines 10-30, col. 6 lines 16-22, col. 7 lines 1-11, and figs. 3, 9-12).

As to dependent claim 64, Odam teaches storing one or more of said criteria (the current overlap value stored in variable MaxOverlap, e.g., col. 12 lines 14-17, and each priority number are stored in the memory of the system of Odam).

As to dependent claims 65-67, they are the equivalent claims 45-47 respectively and are rejected under a similar rationale.

As to dependent claim 68, it is the equivalent claim 49 and rejected under a similar rationale.

As to dependent claims 69-70, they are the equivalent claims 52-53 respectively and are rejected under a similar rationale.

Art Unit: 2179

As to claim 71, Odam teaches a method for automatic control of window overlap, comprising:

automatically determining priorities of each window of a plurality of overlapping windows displayed on a graphical user interface (e.g., col. 3 lines 10-30, col. 6 lines 16-22, and figs. 3, 9-12); and

automatically arranging said plurality of windows to overlap one another in order of said priority on said graphical user interface, wherein said window priority is derived from a topic of each window of said plurality of windows (note the rejection and the motivation to combine Odam and Coulombe of claim 44 above),

wherein said topic of each window is determined by at least one keyword, and said window priority is determined from a topic priority (The priority number is initially assigned to each window according to some predefined criteria, e.g. the relative time of each window's creation, a user's particular preference, the relative importance of each window, and the like, e.g., col. 7 lines 6-10, and col. 16 lines 11-19); therefore, Odam inherently teaches wherein said window priority is derived from a topic of each window of said plurality of windows),

wherein said topic priority is determine by a number of times a window having said topic is accessed (note the rejection and the motivation to combine Odam and Coulombe of claim 44 above), and

wherein said window priority is determined by i) scanning said window for said at least one keyword, and determine a frequency of said at least one keyword in said window to determine said topic of said window, and ii) assigning a priority based on said topic priority {Odam also teaches that a logical overlap which means there is a critical area of each window

Art Unit: 2179

that the user does not want to be obstructed, it could be an ID, name, title, topic, etc. of the displayed window (The priority number is initially assigned to each window according to some predefined criteria, e.g. the relative time of each window's creation, a user's particular preference, the relative importance of each window, and the like, e.g., col. 7 lines 6-10, and col. 16 lines 11-19); therefore, Odam inherently teaches wherein said window priority is derived from a topic of each window of said plurality of windows. However, Odam still does not teach the topic of the window is determined by a frequency of occurrence of at least one keyword in the window, and the priority of the topic is determined based on a number of times a window having the topic is accessed. Coulombe teaches This relocation of selectable graphical objects provides an optimal arrangement facilitating efficient user interaction with the data processing system by relocating groups of selectable graphical objects in locations consistent with a predetermined frequency of access criterion, duration of access criterion or other similar priority determinations (Coulombe, e.g., Abstract, col. 2 lines 32-45). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the priority windows of Odam based on the frequency access priority determination of Coulombe to provide a convenient way of enhancing user efficiency in locating and accessing applications (Coulombe, e.g., Abstract)}.

2. Claim 49 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Odam et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,825,360) in view of Coulombe et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,561,753), and further in view of Bass et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,559,533).

As to dependent claim 49, Odam in view of Coulombe teaches the method further comprising:

Art Unit: 2179

automatically displaying for said window according to said priority on said graphical user interface (see claim 44 above); however, the modified Odam still does not teach displaying window in a color according the priority. Bass clearly teaches windows with colors (e.g., col. 11 lines 41-62, and fig. 6). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the priority windows of modified Odam in different colors as the displayed windows of Bass to ease the viewer when visualizing the objects on the screen.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 08/08/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argued and Examiner disagrees for the following reasons:

- a. *Odam and Coulumbe do not disclose or suggest the method for controlling window overlap where window priority is derived from a topic of each window, the topic being determined by a frequency of occurrence of at least one keyword in the window.*

Odam clearly teaches overlapping windows are defined by the predetermine criteria, and the active window has the highest priority (Summary). The window is having the highest priority being positioned in the visual foreground of the workspace (e.g., col. 3 lines 10-30, col. 6 lines 16-22, and figs. 3, 9-12). The priority number is initially assigned to each window according to some predefined criteria, e.g. the relative time of each window's creation, a user's particular preference (it could include topic or what kind of application/program, or interacting time with the particular application/window), the relative importance

Art Unit: 2179

of each window (including application/window types, colors, time as mentioned above), and the like (e.g., col. 7 lines 6-10, and col. 16 lines 11-19); therefore, Odam inherently teaches wherein said window priority is derived from a topic of each window of said plurality of windows. However, Odam still does not teach the topic of the window is determined by a frequency of occurrence of at least one keyword in the window, and the priority of the topic is determined based on a number of times a window having the topic is accessed. Coulombe teaches that relocation of selectable graphical objects provides an optimal arrangement facilitating efficient user interaction with the data processing system by relocating groups of selectable graphical objects in locations consistent with a predetermined frequency of access criterion, duration of access criterion or other similar priority determinations (Coulombe, e.g., Abstract, col. 2 lines 32-45). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the priority windows of Odam based on the frequency access priority determination of Coulombe to provide a convenient way of enhancing user efficiency in locating and accessing applications (Coulombe, e.g., Abstract).

b. Odam and Coulombe do not teach or suggest the feature of determining priority based on an amount of time during which scrolling is performed on a window.

Odam clearly teaches that the active window has the highest priority, and the predefined criteria could include topic or what kind of application/program, or interacting times with the particular application/window, the relative importance of each window (including application/window types, colors, time as mentioned

Art Unit: 2179

above), and the like (e.g., col. 7 lines 6-10, and col. 16 lines 11-19). Odam in view of Coulombe teaches predetermined frequency of access of the application to determine the priority for that window application, and Coulombe also teaches that the user can interact with viewing applications by moving/dragging/dropping or scrolling (scroll bar 78 of fig. 3); therefore, Odam in view of Coulombe inherently teaches this feature; or it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the similar technique the performance/scrolling/browsing against the application/window to determine the priority of that application/window as applied to the windows with priority that has clearly mentioned in the priority windows of Odam in view of Coulombe above for bring the most working/using window upfront to ease the user when working with the multiple opened windows.

Conclusion

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

Art Unit: 2179

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Truc T. Chuong whose telephone number is 571-272-4134. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th and alternate Fridays 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on (571) 272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Truc T. Chuong

10/15/06


BA HUYNH
PRIMARY EXAMINER